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(S7) Abstract: Biomarkers have been discovered that are capable of identifying intra-amniotic inflammation. A single biomarker or combination of biomarkers can be used to qualify the risk of preterm delivery in a patient, provided that at least one of the biomarkers is a calgranulin, preferably calgranulin A or C. The result is a rapid and reliable proteomic approach to identifying intra-amniotic inflammation. In particular, the concentrations of the biomarkers correlate with the magnitude of intra-amniotic inflammation and, hence, of preterm delivery.